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Small Group Meeting on Former Yugoslavia, November 18, 1992

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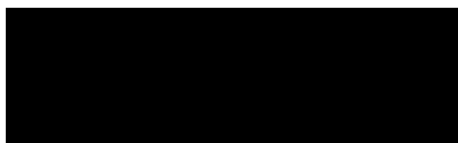


Washington, D. C. 20505

18 November 1992

MEMORANDUM FOR:

MR. W. ROBERT PEARSON
Executive Secretary
Department of State



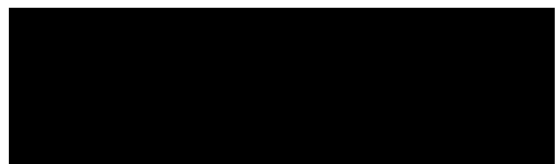
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CAPTAIN H.L. SHEFFIELD
Secretary
Joint Chiefs of Staff

MR. WILLIAM F. SITTMAN
Executive Secretary
National Security Council

SUBJECT: Papers for Small Group Meeting on Bosnian Humanitarian Relief

Attached is a paper and matrix on the humanitarian situation in Bosnia for discussion at the Small Group Meeting this afternoon.



Director of European Analysis
Central Intelligence Agency

Attachments:
As Stated



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Talking Points for D/EURA
Balkan Crisis: No-Fly Zone Violations
18 November 1992



We may receive information from the UN observers at Banja Luka and Zaluzani airfields which would provide some insight into the mission of the four aircraft depicted by AWACS. The UN observers might also provide information on additional flights that were not detected by AWACS, thus increasing the total number of flights yesterday. [REDACTED]

18 November 1992

The Impact of Food Relief to Selected Bosnian Cities

Background

Factoring out natural causes, virtually all of the deaths that have occurred in Bosnia and Herzegovina to date have occurred as a direct result of fighting.

- The Medical Crisis Center in Sarajevo reports that some 16,000 Bosnians died between April and October. Analysis of the center's data suggests that nearly 600 are dying per week.
- The Ministry of the Interior reports that the number of deaths is now over 100,000. The Ministry's figure probably reflects atrocities that have occurred throughout Bosnia, but were not recorded by the Crisis center. We suspect that the Ministry's number may be more realistic. [REDACTED]

We have no confirmation of a rise in civilian casualties resulting directly from the humanitarian situation, although we suspect that some deaths have occurred. We continue to anticipate an increase in deaths this winter, depending upon the effectiveness of relief efforts. [REDACTED]

Conclusions From The Matrix

To determine the mitigating impact that food deliveries could have on the potential number of fatalities, we looked at 13 Bosnian cities that contain some 967,000 of the 1.6 million people in need. [REDACTED]

- In September, UNHCR delivered about 2,800 metric tons (mt) of food to these 13 Bosnian cities--or about 16 percent of the assessed need.
- Based upon our assessment of the current shelter situation--and applying the same mortality rates used in our earlier assessments--we estimate that nearly 50,000 people will die over the winter if the pace of food deliveries continues at its present rate through the end of April. [REDACTED]

The number of deaths, however, can be significantly altered depending on the amount of food aid reaching these cities.

- Even an increase of about 1,500 mt per month, providing for 25 percent of the need (scenario 2), would reduce the number of deaths by about 13 percent to roughly 43,000.
- Similarly a 6,000 mt increase per month, providing 50 percent of the need (scenario 3), reduces the fatalities by about 40 percent to roughly 30,000, while an increase of about 10,000 mt per month, providing 75 percent of the need, reduces the number of deaths to around 17,000 (scenario 4).

Implications

Although we cannot be certain about the number of deaths that will actually occur, this analysis suggests that the increased risks and costs associated with improving the amount of aid delivered by land-based relief convoys would probably provide a measurable reduction in mortality.

- Our earlier judgments about the success of addressing the shelter situation will, of course, also be an important factor.
- We estimate that about two-thirds of the people in need in Bosnia are in marginal or inadequate shelter. If this situation were significantly improved, the number of fatalities would fall dramatically--even if food deliveries were not increased.
- In the extreme, if the shelter situation were entirely mitigated--an implausibility in our judgment--our projection of the number of deaths drops from nearly 50,000 to only about 2,000 with 16 percent of the food needs met.

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**Estimated Population In Need and Food Aid Required
For Thirteen Selected Bosnian Towns**

Town	Population In Need	Food Relief Needed (in metric tons)	
		Monthly	Daily
Sarajevo	380,000	6,840	230
Bihac	50,000	900	30
Gorazde	30,000	540	18
Jablanica	28,000	504	17
Maglaj	41,000	738	25
Mostar	50,000	900	30
Posusje	12,000	216	7
Srebrenica	60,000	1,080	36
Travnik	87,000	1,566	52
Tuzla	87,000	1,566	52
Visoko	40,000	720	24
Zenica	57,000	1,026	34
Zivinice	45,000	810	27
TOTAL	967,000	17,406	580

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The Potential Impact of Food Relief To Selected Bosnian Cities

Percent of Food Need Met	Average Tons Delivered*		Potential Deaths Due to the Humanitarian Situation Through April 1993**		Potential Deaths Under Shelter Extremes		
	Monthly	Daily			All in Need are in Inadequate Shelter	All in Need are in Marginal Shelter	All in OK Shelter
September actual:	16	2,812	94	49,215	221,190	9,200	2,190
Scenario 1:	8	1,392	46	53,427	240,414	9,841	2,403
Scenario 2:	25	4,352	145	44,647	200,344	8,506	1,958
Scenario 3:	50	8,703	290	31,736	141,418	6,541	1,303
Scenario 4:	75	13,055	435	18,824	82,481	4,577	649
Scenario 5:	100	14,940	498	5,915	23,565	2,613	0

* Average tons delivered refers to the average of deliveries from September 1992 to April 1993..

** Based on our "best guess" of the current shelter situation.

Selected cities include: Bihać, Gorazde, Jablanica, Maglaj, Mostar, Posusje, Sarajevo, Srebrenica, Travnik, Tuzla, Visoko, Zenica, and Zvornice. Collectively, these cities host some 967,000 people in need, according to UNHCR.

11/18/92